

INTERVIEWER: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Place: Office of [REDACTED]
 Time: 2:30 P.M. on Jan 1964
 Person: [REDACTED]

A/B, II, 7, 5

C

A

1. [REDACTED] started the reading by stating he had called it to discuss the polygraph as a valid device for detecting disloyalty. He had encountered a great faith in it on the part of government and a great suspicion on the part of just learned specialists who were not active in using it.

2. [REDACTED] stated that he disagreed with a book on lie detection by [REDACTED] which states that experience has shown that a trained operator using a polygraph can determine the nature of the deception being practiced in 75% of the cases where deception exists. The 15% remaining will include the 1% of persons examined to whom who have no response to the polygraph questions. [REDACTED] further stated that in running several thousand cases they have never encountered such a person.

A,C

A

3. [REDACTED] stated that evaluation of the polygraph requires answers to the following questions:

C

a. Have our guides been able to to the reliability in measuring the responses if it is up to me to measure?

b. What limitations exists - The machine we are interested in, but when do we stop getting our physio responses. Studies have shown that fatigue responses are often confused with other responses. Working of the machine still has to be profitability in mind. The big 50% of the present tester equipment is probably an upper weight limit.

c. Why is there such a difference in relation to the weight limit of the polygraph? (referred to above)

d. Has any study scientifically evaluated one polygraph against another?

e. Has any one established a standardized degree of training for polygraph operators?



5. If the specimen is a valid specimen, he can go into the legal aspects in civil courts of the specimen. He is listing 16 methods used in validating legal trials. The following is a large number of specimens:

b. [redacted] asked the question as to whether or not the polygraph could be used as a means of determining intelligence due to the detecting responses.

5. [redacted] stated he had one project that would be developed could be related to his own research for the [redacted]. He much there is a basic study of the biochemistry of retinae. Our interest in deception could be manifested in the biochemical response of the nerves to stress. He stated that he knew [redacted] was interested in both these areas.

6. The electroencephalograph was mentioned. It was noted that probably would not remain it as [redacted] was not interested. The [redacted] was making a very thorough investigation of all the projects. There is some work now being done also on polygraphs for the service, but under whose sponsorship it was not known.

7. Various related activities were mentioned as follows:

a. [redacted] has been working on a device for measuring blood flow. He has been interested in a device for determining nervous disease by regarding blood flow. He has expressed interest in the detection of deception.

b. There is a short article in [redacted] which is specifically in the use of hypnotics in the treatment of nervous disorders.

c. [redacted] mentioned a new drug called "Mepomit" which is better than amphetamine at making persons talk freely.

d. The existence of [redacted] was mentioned.

8. In conclusion, if we decide that:

a. A complete and scientific formulation of all polygraph is in order. This should be:

(1) determine the feasibility

(2) determine how it could be improved

1. [redacted] believes that the best way to accomplish this is to have a committee which the scope of [redacted] should be a part of. The [redacted] which is to give [redacted] in the near future.

c. [redacted] who is now a consultant for [redacted] on other matters will speak to [redacted] about continuing the assignment of the polygraph investigation project to [redacted]